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Malaysia

Oilseeds and Products

Annual

2007

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Report Highlights:
U.S. regained the position as the top soybean supplier to Malaysia in 2005/06, with a 51% market share. The prospects for soybean imports are not too bright in 2006/07. Soybean imports are expected to increase by 2% to 390 TMT in 2006/07 while soymeal imports are expected to stagnate at 780 TMT. A rebound is expected in 2007/08 as consumer confidence in pork returns. Post expects the imports of U.S. soybean to reach 200 TMT in 2006/07. Indonesia has overtaken Malaysia as the world's top producer of palm oil in 2005/06. Malaysia's palm oil output is expected to increase by 6.5% to 16.5 MMT in 2006/07. As for 2007/08, Post expects total CPO output to only increase to 16.6 MMT due to a cyclical downturn in yields despite expanding fruit bearing area. The Biosafety Bill proposed to Parliament in November 2006 appears to place severe constraints on any future use of biotechnology in the palm oil industry.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Kuala Lumpur [MY1]
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Executive Summary

Because of restrictions on Argentine soybean exports, U.S. regained the position as the top soybean supplier with slightly more than half of the Malaysian soybean import market in 2005/06. Canadian market share rose to 25% and continued to dominate the food-grade soybean market.

The prospects for soybean imports are not too bright in 2006/07. Local crushers will continue to face difficulties in sourcing Argentine beans and are unable to compete with cheaper Argentine soymeal. Crackdowns on farmers using banned beta agonists in pig feed have a significant negative impact on pork consumption and the demand for animal feed. Total soy crushing is expected to take a tumble in 2006/07 before seeing a rebound in 2007/08. The food-grade soybean import market is expected to do better, requiring 145 TMT in 2006/07 and 150 TMT in 2007/08. Post expects total soybean imports to increase by 2% to 390 TMT in 2006/07 and by 10% to 430 TMT in 2007/08. Post expects Malaysia's import of U.S. beans to rise in the next two years and the U.S. to retain the top supplier position with exports in the ballpark of 200 TMT in 2006/07. Soymeal imports are expected to stagnate at 780 TMT in 2006/07 although a rebound is expected in 2007/08 as consumer confidence in pork returns.

While Malaysia continues to lead the world in the exports of vegetable oils - mainly palm oil (PO) and palm kernel oil (PKO), Indonesia has overtaken Malaysia as the top producer of palm oil in 2005/06. With an expansion of fruit-bearing area and a sharp improvement in yields, crude palm oil (CPO) output is expected to increase by 6.5% to 16.5 MMT in 2006/07. As for 2007/08, Post expects total CPO output to increase only to 16.6 MMT due to a cyclical downturn in yields despite expanding fruit bearing area. In tandem, PKO output is expected to increase to 2.0 MMT in 2006/07 and 2.1 MMT in 2007/08.

With an expected exportable surplus of about 13.7 MMT of PO and 925 TMT of PKO in MY2006/07, Malaysia will remain a formidable competitor in the world vegetable market. While China is expected to remain the most important market for Malaysian palm oil, U.S. has emerged as the fifth largest market for Malaysian palm oil since the FDA requirement for the transfat labeling in January 2006. Increase in demand for palm oil to be used as bio-fuel in Europe has generated new market opportunities for Malaysian palm oil, as should the U.S. biodiesel market. Five biodiesel plants with a combined capacity of 350 TMT of palm oil feedstock have started operation with another 5 plants expected in 2007. The proposed Malaysian Biofuel Industrial Bill is set for Parliament debate in May 2007. The Biosafety Bill proposed to Parliament in November 2006 appears to place severe constraints on any future use of biotechnology in the palm oil industry.

Total area under coconut cultivation has dropped steadily over the years and the outlook for copra output is a slow downtrend in the near term. Domestic coconut oil output amounted to 36 TMT in CY2006. Increases in future year largely depend on imports of copra from neighboring countries. Malaysia imported 190 TMT of crude oil from Indonesia and the Philippines in CY2006. Exports of refined coconut oil also dropped 12% to 172 TMT in CY2006, with the major markets being Singapore, Russia, Italy and the Ukraine.

In line with a drop in soy crush, local soyoil production is expected to drop 5% to 38 TMT in 2006/07. Soybean oil consumption accounts for less than 5 percent of total food use consumption of oil in Malaysia. At times, Malaysian soy crushers continue to find it profitable to refine imported crude soyoil for re-exports to third countries. Post expects Malaysia to export about 90 TMT of value-added soyoil in 2006/07 with Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and Philippines as the main destinations.

Due to over-fishing, local fishmeal production is expected to trend downwards in the future. Imports are not expected to grow as the main supplying countries are also experiencing over-fishing. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fishmeal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 23 TMT in CY2006, mainly to Vietnam, China and Taiwan.

Exchange Rate: US$1.00 = RM3.512 (Mar 14,2007);

TOTAL OILSEEDS

1. Soybean

There is no commercial cultivation of soybeans in Malaysia.

Imports

Restrictions on Argentine soybean exports forced Malaysian importers to turn to purchasing more U.S. beans as well as soymeal in 2005/06. As a result, U.S. regained the position as the top soybean supplier with slightly more than half of the Malaysian soybean import market. Argentina's market share plummeted while other sources such as Canada and India partially filled the gap. Canadian market share rose to 25% and continued to dominate the food-grade soybean market.

The prospects for soybean imports are not too bright in 2006/07. Total soybean imports have been scaled down sharply since 2005/06 and local importers are foreseeing a similar situation in 2006/07. Factors contributing to the plunge included 1) the shift in Argentina to export of meal instead of beans, 2) the challenge facing local crushers to compete with cheap imported soymeal, 3) the higher cost of raw inputs has forced farmers to increasingly turn to using DDGS in their feed formulation and 4) the overall drop in demand for soymeal due to reduced lower pork consumption and temporary overproduction of eggs.

Local crushers will continue to face difficulties in sourcing Argentine beans while at the same time, are unable to compete with the cheaper Argentine soymeal. Recent reports of crackdowns on farmers using banned beta agonists in pig feed have had a significant negative impact on pork consumption and the demand for animal feed. Total soy crush is expected to take a tumble in 2006/07 before seeing a rebound in 2007/08. An anticipated 5.5-6% GDP growth in 2007 augurs well for the food-grade soybean market that is expected to reach 145 TMT in 2006/07 and 150 TMT in 2007/08. As the traditional supplier of food-grade bean to this market, Canada will benefit more than the U.S. from this growth.

At this point, Post expects total soybean imports to increase by 2% to 390 TMT in 2006/07 and by 10% to 430 TMT in 2007/08. With restricted exportable supplies from Argentina, Post expects Malaysia's import of U.S. beans to rise in the next two years. Post predicts the U.S. will retain the top supplier position with exports to be in the ballpark of 200 TMT in 2006/07.

Trade Policy & Market Access

Currently U.S. soybeans and meals have complete access into the Malaysian market. All import tariffs have been removed for many years. In addition, Malaysian has sound infrastructure (such as ports, rail and road networks and storage facilities), encouraging the bean trade flow from the United States to Malaysia.

GMO/Biotech Safety Issue: To date, the only GM ag product officially approved to be imported into Malaysia is 'Roundup Ready' soybeans. However, local soy product exporters also need to conform to the EU's GMO requirement when they export processed soy-related food such as soy sauce, canned tuna in soy oil and soy milk to the EU.

The Malaysian Biosafety Bill was presented in the Parliament for its first reading in December 2006. Clause 61 states that: All living modified organisms, items containing living modified organisms and products of such organisms shall be clearly identified and labeled in a manner

to be prescribed and the requirements for such identification and labeling shall be in addition to any other written law.

The interpretation of "products of such organisms" means any product derived from a living modified organism or part of a living modified organism –

a. if the product contains detectable recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA); or
b. where the profile, characteristic or properties of the product is or are no longer equivalent to its conventional counter irrespective of the presence of the recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)

The second reading is due in March. If passed, the identification and the labeling requirement could result in causing serious constraints to importing US grains. The Bill will also establish procedures for approving GM products

Consumption

Post expects soy food consumption to increase around 3.5 percent to reach 145 TMT in 2006/07 and 150 TMT in 2007/08. Food soybeans are used in the manufacture of soy-based products such as tofu, soy milk, and soy sauce. Rising health consciousness among the growing middle-income population is reflected in the growing increase in demand for soy food products. Malaysia is one of the largest producers of soy drinks in Southeast Asia with exports going to neighboring countries as well as Australia, Japan and Europe.

Most of the food beans are brought in via containers primarily from Canada, the U.S. and China. Soy food production also relies mostly on sorted commodity soybeans with food-grade bean imports accounting for some 50-60,000 tons.

Soybean crushing is expected to drop by 6% to 225 TMT in 2006/07 partly due to competition from the imported meals and the drop in exportable bean supplies from Argentina. [Please see 'Consumption' section under Total Oilmeals (Soybean Meal) for the development of the livestock/feed sector].

Factors Affecting U.S. Trade

The reduced availability of Argentine soybean due to the shift to increase crushing capacity in Argentina has given opened some opportunities for the U.S. to sell more beans to Malaysia. However, Argentina has now more competitively priced soymeal available for exports.

The avian influenza (AI) outbreak in the region is still a real concern in the Malaysian poultry sector. There has been no AI outbreak since March 2006 and Malaysia appears to have demonstrated to be alert on any signs pointing to an outbreak. Any outbreak could lead to a cutback in broiler meat production and have subsequent impact on feed demand.

Quality issues: At times, Malaysian importers complain about the difficulty of rectifying the discrepancies arising from contract specifications. Their dissatisfactions over the option(s) in finding amiable solutions generate negative feelings towards the U.S. export system. A joint study initiated by GIPSA in the latter half of 2006 provided an opportunity for both sides to get a better understanding of problems relating to the grading system.

Severe Competition: Argentine meal -- and at times, Indian and Chinese soy meal to a lesser extent -- have made major inroads into the Malaysian market in the recent years. Price is still a major factor in the buying process.

The addition of new facilities at Westport in Port Klang will further enhance the position of South America and the U.S. as the principal suppliers of soybeans. Private storage facilities and crushing mills are being planned or constructed near the Panamax berths. These facilities will provide a first stop for Panamax vessels. When these ships are partly unloaded at the deep-water berth at Westport, they will then be able to go on to shallower ports to service older existing crushing mills.
A major Asian trading company now has a fleet of nine 25 TMT bulk cargo vessels carrying rubber to the U.S. and returning with soybeans, corn and potentially, wheat. The small vessel size allows them to service smaller ports in Southeast Asia. The fleet can handle over 1 MMT of U.S. grains and oilseeds annually at freight rates similar to those of larger vessels.

Market Development Opportunities

A significant increase in soymeal consumption in Malaysia will largely depend on a robust poultry and pig industry. The GOM would likely welcome any assistance from APHIS or an international organization to prevent or deal with any recurrence of the Avian Influenza outbreak. As for the pig sector, the industry has yet to recover fully from the effects of the outbreak of the Nipah virus (Japanese Encephalitis) in 1999. As the farmers and governmental officials have to develop a modern, integrated pig farm system, there are opportunities to link resources in the U.S. to assist in the following areas:
a. the use of good-quality US swine breeds/semen;
b. improvement of nutrition for swine; and
c. transfer of technical knowledge on swine management, swine housing, waste treatment and slaughter plants.

The National Swine Registry has conducted two training courses on artificial insemination and breeding management in the past. These courses were well received and Post would like to see these programs be conducted in other selected locations throughout the country. Buying missions to the U.S. should also be considered in face of growing competition from the European and Canadian counterparts. One such mission (funded by Cochran Fellowship Program) was organized in 2006 and resulted in the first shipment of 52 US breeder pigs from the US since 2001.

GIPSA's program of sending 1 - 2 officers to the ASEAN region for a three-month stint every year since mid-2002 is in the right direction. Millers/importers welcome the opportunity to iron out various dissatisfactions over quality issues. In addition, GIPSA should have a good opportunity to do outreach work. Perceived poor quality image of US beans has to be addressed seriously by cooperators and GIPSA.

With the GOM's intention to make Malaysia the leading 'halal' food-manufacturing center in the world, ASA has ample opportunities to promote the production of soy food, especially in the areas of health, organic and snack food (such as soy ice-cream).

ASA needs to continue to engage US identity-preserve soybean exporters in the Southeast Asian market.

2. Palm Kennel

Malaysia is now the world's second leading producer of palm kernel after Indonesia. With the palms undergoing some biological stress after the huge production in the previous year, palm kernel output rose marginally to 4.05 MMT in MY2005/06. [Please refer to 'Palm Oil' section under Total Oils for more details]. As the palms are expected to recover from biological stress in 2006/07, kernel output should increase by 7% to 4.3 MMT. A much smaller growth is expected in 2007/08 due to the cyclical downturn in yields.

There are no exports of palm kernel as all domestic output is crushed locally. Malaysia imported 125,000 MT of palm kernel in 2005/06, mainly from Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

3. Copra

Total area under coconut cultivation has dropped steadily over the years, as oil palm becomes the clear favorite over rubber and coconut in national economical development. Harvested area in PS&Ds is only for copra delivered to crushers and not for food-use. This explains the big gap between planted and harvested area. Most of the copra was consumed as food leaving a smaller amount for the crushing sector. The outlook for copra output is on a slow downtrend in the near term.

In CY2006, Malaysian imported about 24 TMT of copra, mainly from Indonesia. Exports were insignificant.

With better economic returns available from oil palm and a lack of interest by the GOM to support or encourage coconut production, the long-term viability of this industry is in doubt. Future production will likely be limited to the cultivation of coconut to meet only domestic requirements for food-use.

TOTAL OILMEALS

1. Soybean Meal

Production and Imports

Competitively priced soymeal from Argentina and to a lesser extent, India and China posed a major challenge to domestic soy crushers. In addition, Argentina has shifted to exporting more meal instead of beans. As a result, Malaysian domestic soymeal output (which depends on imported soybean) only accounted for 19% of the local soymeal consumption in 2005/06 versus 40% normally. Soymeal imports rose 15% to 780 TMT in 2005/06. Argentina dominated 93% of the Malaysian soymeal import market, followed by India with 5% market share. Malaysia imported only 3 TMT of U.S. soymeal in 2005/06.

Despite an anticipated drop in demand for soymeal in 2006/07, Post expects soymeal imports to be at the level as in the previous year in order to compensate for the decline in local soymeal output and to replenish stocks. Argentina will again be the dominant supplier. Price is often the main factor in the purchasing process and farmers are increasingly turning to using DDGS in their feed formulation. As confidence in consuming pork returns, the pig sector is expected to perform better in 2007/08, pointing to an increased demand for soymeal. At times, local traders have voiced that they would purchase U.S. meal (shipped in containers) at competitive prices. Post expects Imports of U.S. meals to increase to 9-10 TMT in 2006/07 and 2007/08.

Trade Policy & Market Access

Please refer to Trade Policy & Market Access under Total Oilseeds (Soybean).

Consumption

The current ex-farm price for broiler hovers around US$1.14/kg compared to US$0.76 in March 2006. Due to overproduction, the ex-farm price for chicken egg dropped from US$0.051 in March 2006 to US$0.048 per unit in March 2007. The layer sector is expected to reduce flock population in the next few months. Barring any unforeseen serious AI outbreak, the anticipated strong economic growth for 2007/08 augurs well for the poultry sector. The poultry farmers are set to increase the chicken population in 2007/08.

The pig sector performed extremely well in 2005/06 with ex-farm prices for live pigs reaching record levels. However, reports of the crackdown on farmers using banned beta agonists in pig feed at the end of 2006 has a significant negative impact on pork consumption. Ex-farm prices plunged around US$179/100kg in March 2006 to US$113/100kg in March 2007. Approved beta agonists (such as ractopamine) are available but at a higher price. In order to restore consumers' confidence, the Malaysian Health Minister announced that his Ministry is in the process of making all the pig farmers sign a pledge not to use the banned growth booster. At this point, Post expects domestic soymeal consumption to drop 2% to 930 TMT in 2006/07 but to rebound to 980 TMT in 2007/08.

Market Development Opportunities

Please see 'Market Development Opportunities ' section under Total Oilseeds (Soybean).

2. Palm Kernel Meal

In line with the small increase in palm kernel crush, palm kernel meal (PKM) production increased marginally 2.2 MMT in 2005/06. Essentially a by-product of the palm oil industry, it is used primarily in cattle feed. With a very small domestic beef and dairy cattle sector, only minimal quantities are consumed locally. In 2005/06, 1.8 MMT of PKM were exported with the bulk going to the Netherlands, Germany, South Korea and New Zealand. The ban on the use of meat and bone meal in various countries has opened many more overseas markets for Malaysian PKM exports. With an expected bigger increase in palm kernel crush in 2006/07, exportable surplus should reach 2 MMT.

3. Copra Meal

In line with a slight increase in crushing activities, Malaysian copra meal output rose to 20 TMT in CY2006. Any increase in copra meal production over the near term will largely depend on copra imports, mainly from Indonesia. The domestic feed industry consumes most of the local meal output. Malaysia exported only 3,000 MT of copra meal, mainly to Taiwan in CY2006.

4. Fishmeal

Due to over-fishing, the local fishmeal production is expected to trend downwards in the future. Imports are not expected to grow as the main supplying countries such as Peru and Chile are also experiencing over-fishing. Burma has emerged as the top supplier of fishmeal to Malaysia in CY2006. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fishmeal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 23 TMT in CY2006, mainly to Vietnam, China and Taiwan.

TOTAL OILS

1. Palm Oil

While Malaysia continues to lead the world in the exports of vegetable oils (mainly palm oil and palm kernel oil), Indonesia has overtaken Malaysia as the top producer of palm oil in 2005/06. Malaysia met about 15 percent of the global consumption of vegetable oils in 2005/06. Domestic crude palm oil (CPO) production rose 2% to 15.5 million metric tons (MMT) in 2005/06. Yields suffered as the palms experienced a biological stress after the huge production in 2004/05.

Fruit-bearing area is expected to expand to 3.87 million hectares in 2006/07, while fully matured hectare equivalent (MHE) should reach 2.24 million hectares. CPO yield per matured hectare equivalent (MHE) is expected to increase from 7.09 tons per hectare in 2005/06 to 7.37 tons in 2006/07 as the palms recovered from biological stress. With an addition of 131,800 hectares of palms reaching fruit-bearing stage, Post expects total CPO to increase by 6.5% to 16.5 MMT in 2006/07. Two waves of flooding in the southern state of Johor in December 06/January 07 caused minimal damage. However, delays in the delivery of fruits to palm mills had a negative impact on the quality of the oil.

As for 2007/08, Post expects a cyclical downturn in yields. The drop in yields will be partly offset by an addition of 73,000 hectares reaching fruit-bearing stage and more palms reaching peak producing age. Post expects total CPO output to increase only to 16.6 MMT.

The following table compares Post's quarterly forecasts for MY2006/07 and 2007/08 (Oct/Sep) with actual production figures for the previous two years.

	Final 2004/2005	Revised 2005/2006	Forecast 2006/2007	Forecast 2007/2008
(1000 Tons)				
Oct-Dec	3,936	3,702	4,096	4,000
Jan-Mar	3,417	3,232	3,600	3,500
Apr-Jun	3,753	4,030	4,100	4,060
Jul-Sep	4,088	4,522	4,704	5,040
--Total	15,194	15,486	16,500	16,600

The following MHE/yield table is based on the October/September marketing year:

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Area-MHE (1,000 ha)	2,048	2,126	2,184	2,238	2,267
Production (TMT)	13,420	15,194	15,486	16,500	16,600
Yield-MHE (Ton/ha)	6.55	7.15	7.09	7.37	7.32

[NOTE: In calculating yields, the mature hectare equivalent (MHE) approach has been used to account for the shifting age profile of Malaysia's oil palm plantings. END NOTE]

Domestic food use amounted to about 4-5% of total CPO production. Cooking oil accounted for 80% while margarine/shortening took the remaining 20% of the edible palm oil market. While palm oil fractions dominated the local edible oil market, Malaysia consumed a small amount of other oils, namely palm kernel oil, soybean, corn and coconut. The livestock sector consumed about one percent of CPO output. The rest of the palm oil went to the industrial sector, with a significant amount being used in the oleo-chemical industry. Reportedly, only five biodiesel plants with a combined capacity of 350 TMT of palm oil feedstock had started operation. With the GOM's intention to make Malaysia a leading biofuel manufacturing center in the world, the industrial use of palm oil is expected to grow rapidly in the near term. On July 20, 2006, Malaysia and Indonesia signed a pact to set aside 40 percent of their respective CPO production (13.5 MMT of CPO based on the current combined annual output of 33.7 MMT) as feedstock for the manufacturing of bio-diesel. Perhaps, this is a longer-term target. The proposed Malaysian Biofuel Industrial Bill is set for Parliament debate in May 2007. Once passed, the GOM would be empowered to issue and revoke biodiesel production and export licences, enable all vehicles in the country to use palm oil-based biodiesel, set a ceiling price as well as to direct petrol stations to sell the green oil to consumers.

Malaysia exported 9.7 MMT of palm oil during Jan-Sep 2006, an increase of 4% from the corresponding period of the previous year. The top five destinations (China, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Japan and U.S.) accounted for half of the total exports. According to preliminary data, exports for the whole of 2006 were expected to be close to 13.2 MMT.

As would be expected, palm oil occupies the top position in export earnings among Malaysia's vegetable oils. Significant increases in palm oil prices resulted in a sharp increase in export earnings in 2006. The price outlook for the whole of 2007 looks bright with the industry predicting a range from RM1,800 to RM2,200/MT during a recent palm/lauric oil price outlook conference.

The following table compares the export earnings for the major edible oils (in million RM, exchange rate: US1 =RM3.512):

	2004	**2005**	**2005 (Jan-Sep)**	**2006 (Jan-Sep)**
Palm Oil	20,047	19,351	14,658	15,614
Palm Kernel Oil	1,724	1,938	1,453	1,337
Soybean Oil	335	278	202	237
Coconut Oil	418	469	371	296
TOTAL OILS	22,524	22,036	16,684	17,484
% of Total Exp. Earnings	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.0

With an expected big increase in CPO output, Malaysia is estimated to have a bigger exportable surplus of about 13.7 MMT of palm oil in MY2006/07. Two factors contributing to the optimistic outlook are the FDA requirement for the transfat labeling in the U.S. since January 2006 and the increase in demand of palm oil for the use of bio-fuel in Europe. The GOM is encouraging plantation companies to forge joint-ventures with buyers, allowing them to invest in building bulking and refining facilities in importing countries.

With the requirement for the transfat labeling in the U.S. since January 2006 and the emerging interests to utilize palm oil as biodiesel, exports of PO to the U.S. soared 40% to 600 TMT in CY2006, turning the U.S. into the fifth largest market for Malaysian PO. Post expects Malaysian palm oil exports to U.S. to reach 800 TMT in 2006/07 and 1 MMT by 2007/08.

Trade Policy and Market Access: The GOM practices differential export tax on palm oil in order to encourage the domestic production of value-added palm products. For example, neutralized, bleeched and deodorized palm olein is fully exempted from export tax while CPO is subjected to 10 to 30% export tax depending on its market price. In addition, selected big Malaysian palm oil companies that have joint-ventures in foreign countries are given export tax waivers. These practices have been perceived to produce an uneven playing field in the international market.

The opportunities for the Malaysian palm oil industry to develop and commercialize bio-engineered oil palm and palm products could be severely constrained by the proposed Biosafety Bill (Please see section on GMO/Biotech Safety Issue under Total Oilseeds). Mandatory GM labeling would be required for low saturated fat and high oleic acid varieties under development. In addition, research and development would be hampered by terms of the Bill.

2. Palm Kernel Oil

Palm kernel oil (PKO) production rose 17% to 1.9 MMT in 2005/06 due to an increase in palm kernel crushing. In line with the palms recovering from biological stress, PKO output is expected to increase to 2 MMT in 2006/07. As for 2007/08, a cyclical downturn in yields should result in a marginal increase to 2.05 MMT.

The expanding local oleo-chemical industry utilized about 1.1 MMT of PKO, about 58 percent of the PKO production in 2006. With 16 oleochemical plants with a capacity of 1.9 MMT, there is much potential for growth in the Malaysian oleo-chemical industry in the near term. The sector will continue to compete with overseas buyers for crude as well as processed PKO.

Due to softer overseas demand, PKO exports declined 1.8% to 709 TMT in 2005/06. The U.S., China, Japan, the Netherlands and Denmark were the top destination markets. With an expected increase in PKO output in 2006/07, about 925 TMT of PKO are expected to be available for exports.

3. Soybean Oil

In line with a decline in soy crush, local soyoil production is expected to drop 5% to 38 TMT in 2006/07. With a rebound in the demand for soymeal in 2007/08, domestic soyoil output should increase to 42 TMT in 2007/08.

Soybean oil consumption accounts for less than 5 percent of total food use consumption of oil in Malaysia. Soyoil is consumed primarily as a premium quality cooking oil and is priced well above the price for palm oil. It is also blended with local tropical oils and sold in the domestic retail market.

At times, Malaysian soy crushers continue to find it profitable to refine imported crude soyoil for re-exports to third countries. Post expects Malaysia to export about 90 TMT of value-added soyoil in 2006/07 with Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and Philippines as the main destinations.

4. Coconut Oil

Domestic coconut oil output rose to 36 TMT in CY2006, reflecting a small increase in copra crushing. The long-term outlook is not bright as the local coconut industry has been relegated to supplying minor food needs (desiccated coconut, coconut cream, etc). Coconut oil accounts for only about one percent of total domestic oil consumption. Excessive imports are also channeled for industrial use especially in the oleo-chemical sector.

Total crude coconut oils imports to dropped to 190 TMT in CY2006, reflecting weaker demand for refined coconut oil. Most of the imports were further refined and re-exported to third countries. Exports of refined coconut oil also dropped 12% to 172 TMT in CY2006, with the major markets being Singapore, Russia, Italy and the Ukraine.

Oil, Palm PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Oil, Palm				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)				
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007
Area Planted	0	4200	4165	0	4300	4270	0	0	4380
Area Harvested	0	3800	3800	0	3870	3870	0	0	4050
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	1527	1436	1436	1637	1200	1800	1677	1200	1500
Production	15485	15250	15486	16500	15900	16500	0	0	16600
MY Imports	800	500	696	650	700	350	0	0	400
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	17812	17186	17618	18787	17800	18650	1677	1200	18500
MY Exports	12900	13000	12781	13500	13420	13650	0	0	13100
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	2300	2086	2062	2570	2200	2460	0	0	2855
Food Use Dom. Cons.	740	670	740	800	720	800	0	0	850
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	235	230	235	240	260	240	0	0	245
Total Dom. Cons.	3275	2986	3037	3610	3180	3500	0	0	3950
Ending Stocks	1637	1200	1800	1677	1200	1500	0	0	1450
Total Distribution	17812	17186	17618	18787	17800	18650	0	0	18500
CY Imports	800	500	660	650	700	350	0	0	400
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	12900	13000	13200	13800	13420	13650	0	0	13100
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	650	600	0	1000	800	0	0	1000

Prices Table

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2005	2006	% Change
Jan	1331	1398	5%
Feb	1298	1435	11%
Mar	1421	1422	0%
Apr	1428	1396	-2%
May	1410	1410	0%
Jun	1398	1390	-1%
Jul	1407	1440	2%
Aug	1353	1063	-21%
Sep	1381	1523	10%
Oct	1452	1507	4%
Nov	1420	1677	18%
Dec	1382	1852	34%
Exchange Rate	3.512	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	3/14/2007	MM/DD/YYYY	

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time Period	2005: Jan-Dec, 2006: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	407	Indonesia	502
Cambodia	3	Thailand	4
Papua N. Guinea	1	Cambodia	2
Total for Others	411		508
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	411		508

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time Period	2005: Jan-Dec, 2006: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	431	U.S.	340
Others		Others	
China	2884	China	2597
Netherlands	1250	Netherlands	1094
Pakistan	901	Pakistan	515
Egypt	573	Japan	379
Bangladesh	481	Singapore	334
India	470	Bangladesh	280
Japan	437	India	275
Singapore	366	U. A. Emirates	231
Russian Fed.	251	Vietnam	209
Turkey	245	Turkey	194
Total for Others	7858		6108
Others not Listed	4124		3293
Grand Total	12413		9741

Oilseeds, Palm Kernel PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Oilseed, Palm Kernel					(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)			
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007
Area Planted	0	4200	4165	0	4300	4270	0	0	4380
Area Harvested	0	3800	3800	0	3870	3870	0	0	4050
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	113	155	155	83	130	199	90	140	144
Production	4046	4040	4046	4370	4210	4345	0	0	4370
MY Imports	120	55	125	60	60	100	0	0	110
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4279	4250	4326	4513	4400	4644	90	140	4624
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	4196	4120	4127	4423	4260	4500	0	0	4510
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	4196	4120	4127	4423	4260	4500	0	0	4510
Ending Stocks	83	130	199	90	140	144	0	0	114
Total Distribution	4279	4250	4326	4513	4400	4644	0	0	4624
CY Imports	65	55	124	100	60	100	0	0	110
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Price Table

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oilseed, Palm Kernel		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2005	2006	% Change
Jan	1012	1022	1%
Feb	1038	1019	-2%
Mar	1115	935	-16%
Apr	1125	908	-19%
May	1042	868	-17%
Jun	1031	815	-21%
Jul	1031	842	-18%
Aug	946	862	-9%
Sep	947	816	-14%
Oct	989	812	-18%
Nov	965	921	-5%
Dec	971	1034	6%
Exchange Rate	3.512	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	3/14/2007	MM/DD/YYYY	

Meal, Palm Kernel PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Meal, Palm Kernel				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)				
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007
Crush	4196	4120	4127	4423	4260	4500	0	0	4510
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.533603	0.519417	0.533075	0.533574	0.521127	0.533333	0	0	0.534368
Beginning Stocks	221	203	203	323	190	284	308	200	304
Production	2239	2140	2200	2360	2220	2400	0	0	2410
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2460	2343	2403	2683	2410	2684	308	200	2714
MY Exports	1750	1900	1758	1950	1940	2010	0	0	2035
MY Exp. to EU	1200	0	1200	1250	0	1250	0	0	1300
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	387	253	361	425	270	370	0	0	375
Total Dom. Cons.	387	253	361	425	270	370	0	0	375
Ending Stocks	323	190	284	308	200	304	0	0	304
Total Distribution	2460	2343	2403	2683	2410	2684	0	0	2714
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	1750	1900	1904	1950	1940	2010	0	0	2035
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	137.6559	89.9921	128.4077	151.1725	96.039	131.609	0	0	133.3875

Exports Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Palm Kernel		
Time Period	2005: Jan-Dec, 2006: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Netherlands	1031	Netherlands	597
New Zealand	220	Germany, FR	241
Germany, FR	189	Korea Rep.	177
Korea Rep.	159	New Zealand	139
United Kingdom	43	United Kingdom	101
Vietnam	41	Vietnam	46
Niger	35	Ireland	20
Thailand	20	Iran, Islam Rep.	16
Japan	7	Philippines	15
Iran, Islam Rep.	4	Thailand	11
Total for Others	1749		1363
Others not Listed	6		9
Grand Total	1755		1372

Oil, Palm Kernel PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)				
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007
Crush	4196	4120	4127	4423	4260	4500	0	0	4510
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.445186	0.453883	0.458202	0.445399	0.454225	0.454444	0	0	0.454545
Beginning Stocks	245	244	244	248	200	362	268	180	270
Production	1868	1870	1891	1970	1935	2045	0	0	2050
MY Imports	200	150	222	180	170	160	0	0	150
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2313	2264	2357	2398	2305	2567	268	180	2470
MY Exports	700	740	709	733	740	925	0	0	810
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	1245	1234	1196	1270	1290	1270	0	0	1370
Food Use Dom. Cons.	120	90	90	127	95	102	0	0	110
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1365	1324	1286	1397	1385	1372	0	0	1480
Ending Stocks	248	200	362	268	180	270	0	0	180
Total Distribution	2313	2264	2357	2398	2305	2567	0	0	2470
CY Imports	200	150	217	180	170	160	0	0	150
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	700	740	760	735	740	925	0	0	810
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	240	195	0	270	230	0	0	270

Price Table

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2005	2006	% Change
Jan	2199	2151	-2%
Feb	2257	2131	-6%
Mar	2391	1997	-16%
Apr	2418	1900	-21%
May	2264	1858	-18%
Jun	2203	1742	-21%
Jul	2194	1821	-17%
Aug	2001	1871	-6%
Sep	1997	1775	-11%
Oct	2075	1715	-17%
Nov	2055	1942	-5%
Dec	2039	2097	3%
Exchange Rate	3.512	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	3/14/2007	MM/DD/YYYY	

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Time Period	2005: Jan-Dec, 2006: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	89	Indonesia	146
Thailand	38	Thailand	24
Philippines	1	Philippines	2
Total for Others	128		172
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	128		172

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Time Period	2005: Jan-Dec, 2006: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	182	U.S.	120
Others		Others	
Netherlands	113	China	62
Japan	57	Japan	40
China	46	Netherlands	40
Turkey	37	Denmark	22
Egypt	27	Turkey	21
Russian Fed.	24	Russian Fed.	21
South Africa	21	Egypt	20
Denmark	21	South Africa	19
Brazil	14	India	16
Ukraine	14	Brazil	12
Total for Others	374		273
Others not Listed	161		130
Grand Total	717		523

Oilseeds, Soybean PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)				
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	78	80	78	63	85	60	53	110	60
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	540	645	382	600	725	390	0	0	430
MY Imp. from U.S.	165	150	196	200	200	200	0	0	220
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	618	725	460	663	810	450	53	110	490
MY Exports	15	20	10	25	25	10	0	0	10
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	385	455	240	420	500	225	0	0	250
Food Use Dom. Cons.	140	140	140	140	150	145	0	0	150
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	15	25	10	25	25	10	0	0	15
Total Dom. Cons.	540	620	390	585	675	380	0	0	415
Ending Stocks	63	85	60	53	110	60	0	0	65
Total Distribution	618	725	460	663	810	450	0	0	490
CY Imports	821	645	389	0	725	390	0	0	420
CY Imp. from U.S.	90	200	207	0	220	200	0	0	220
CY Exports	0	20	10	0	25	10	0	0	10
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time Period	2005: Jan-Dec, 2006: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	90	U.S.	181
Others		Others	
Argentina	205	Argentina	76
Canada	106	Canada	53
Uruguay	91	Australia	5
India	3	India	2
Australia	2	China	2
China	1	U. A. Emirates.	1
U. A. Emirates.	1		
Total for Others	409		139
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	499		320

Meal, Soybean PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Meal, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)				
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007
Crush	385	455	240	420	500	225	0	0	250
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.774026	0.769231	0.770833	0.77381	0.77	0.773333	0	0	0.772
Beginning Stocks	73	80	73	74	120	69	74	130	78
Production	298	350	185	325	385	174	0	0	193
MY Imports	850	750	780	950	760	780	0	0	805
MY Imp. from U.S.	5	4	3	5	3	9	0	0	10
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1221	1180	1038	1349	1265	1023	74	130	1076
MY Exports	27	20	19	25	25	15	0	0	16
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1120	1040	950	1250	1110	930	0	0	980
Total Dom. Cons.	1120	1040	950	1250	1110	930	0	0	980
Ending Stocks	74	120	69	74	130	78	0	0	80
Total Distribution	1221	1180	1038	1349	1265	1023	0	0	1076
CY Imports	0	750	728	0	760	780	0	0	805
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	4	6	0	3	9	0	0	10
CY Exports	0	20	20	0	25	15	0	0	16
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	1120	1040	950	1250	1110	930	0	0	980

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time Period	2005: Jan-Dec, 2006: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	14	U.S.	2
Others		Others	
Argentina	751	Argentina	481
India	23	India	23
China	22	China	1
U. A. Emirates	10	Burma	1
Brazil	9		
Total for Others	815		506
Others not Listed	2		1
Grand Total	831		509

Oil, Soybean PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Oil, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)				
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007
Crush	385	455	240	420	500	225	0	0	250
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.168831	0.175824	0.166667	0.17619	0.18	0.168889	0	0	0.168
Beginning Stocks	4	4	4	2	5	2	3	6	2
Production	65	80	40	74	90	38	0	0	42
MY Imports	69	70	72	70	80	90	0	0	110
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	138	154	116	146	175	130	3	6	154
MY Exports	80	110	78	90	127	90	0	0	110
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	56	39	36	53	42	38	0	0	40
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	56	39	36	53	42	38	0	0	40
Ending Stocks	2	5	2	3	6	2	0	0	4
Total Distribution	138	154	116	146	175	130	0	0	154
CY Imports	0	70	80	0	80	90	0	0	110
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	110	75	0	127	90	0	0	110
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time Period	2005: Jan-Dec, 2006: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Argentina	35	Argentina	53
Brazil	26	Brazil	9
Total for Others	61		62
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	61		62

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time Period	2005: Jan-Dec, 2006: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Singapore	29	Singapore	13
Indonesia	14	Philippines	10
Australia	12	Australia	8
Korea Dem. People	11	Indonesia	7
Philippines	9	Hong Kong	6
Japan	6	Vietnam	5
Hong Kong	5	New Zealand	3
New Zealand	4	Japan	2
Yemen	3	Korea Dem. People	1
Papua N. Guinea	1	Papua N. Guinea	1
Total for Others	94		56
Others not Listed	2		0
Grand Total	96		56

Oilseeds, Copra PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Oilseed, Copra				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)				
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008
Area Planted	0	100	100	0	98	99	0	0	98
Area Harvested	0	70	70	0	68	68	0	0	67
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	3	4	3	2	4	2	1	4	1
Production	35	35	35	35	34	34	0	0	33
MY Imports	23	22	24	21	24	20	0	0	21
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	61	61	62	58	62	56	1	4	55
MY Exports	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	57	57	58	57	58	55	0	0	54
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	57	57	58	57	58	55	0	0	54
Ending Stocks	2	4	2	1	4	1	0	0	1
Total Distribution	61	61	62	58	62	56	0	0	55
CY Imports	2	22	24	0	24	20	0	0	21
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	23	0	2	21	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meal, Copra PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Meal, Copra				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)				
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008
Crush	57	57	58	57	58	55	0	0	54
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.350877	0.315789	0.344828	0.350877	0.310345	0.345455	0	0	0.333333
Beginning Stocks	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Production	20	18	20	20	18	19	0	0	18
MY Imports	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	21	19	22	20	19	21	0	1	20
MY Exports	2	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	2
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	15	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	4	15	18	4	16	18	0	0	17
Total Dom. Cons.	19	15	18	18	16	18	0	0	17
Ending Stocks	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Total Distribution	21	19	22	20	19	21	0	0	20
CY Imports	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	2	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	2
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	8.5785	6.7725	8.127	8.127	7.224	8.127	0	0	7.6755

Oil, Coconut PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Oil, Coconut				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)				
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008
Crush	57	57	58	57	58	55	0	0	54
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.631579	0.631579	0.62069	0.631579	0.62069	0.618182	0	0	0.62963
Beginning Stocks	25	20	25	22	15	22	18	13	20
Production	36	36	36	36	36	34	0	0	34
MY Imports	175	195	190	175	210	180	0	0	175
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	236	251	251	233	261	236	18	13	229
MY Exports	149	180	172	150	200	173	0	0	162
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	39	39	39	35	30	25	0	0	28
Food Use Dom. Cons.	26	17	18	30	18	18	0	0	19
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	65	56	57	65	48	43	0	0	47
Ending Stocks	22	15	22	18	13	20	0	0	20
Total Distribution	236	251	251	233	261	236	0	0	229
CY Imports	175	195	190	175	210	180	0	0	175
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	180	180	172	165	200	173	0	0	162
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	42	12	0	45	13	0	0	10

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Coconut		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	176	Indonesia	138
Philippines	62	Philippines	46
Australia	3	Fiji	4
Vietnam	2	Australia	2
Total for Others	243		190
Others not Listed	3		
Grand Total	246		190

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Coconut		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	37	U.S.	13
Others		Others	
Singapore	23	Singapore	32
China	21	Russian Fed.	15
Korea Rep. Of	14	Ukraine	9
Iran	13	Australia	9
Canada	9	Italy	8
Australia	8	Iran	7
Ukraine	7	China	6
Netherlands	5	New Zealand	6
Denmark	5	United Kingdom	5
Russian Fed.	5	Indonesia	5
Total for Others	110		102
Others not Listed	49		57
Grand Total	196		172

Meal, Fish PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Meal, Fish					(1000 MT)(PERCENT)			
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008
Catch For Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Production	59	59	59	58	58	58	0	0	57
MY Imports	5	5	10	5	4	9	0	0	8
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	65	65	70	64	63	68	1	1	66
MY Exports	33	33	23	30	30	25	0	0	25
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	31	31	46	33	32	42	0	0	40
Total Dom. Cons.	31	31	46	33	32	42	0	0	40
Ending Stocks	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Total Distribution	65	65	70	64	63	68	0	0	66
CY Imports	0	5	10	0	4	9	0	0	8
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	33	23	0	30	25	0	0	25
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	44.795	44.795	66.47	47.685	46.24	60.69	0	0	57.8

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Peru	2	Burma	2
Burma	1	Peru	2
Chile	1	Vietnam	1
Denmark	1	Chile	1
		Denmark	1
		Pakistan	1
		Taiwan	1
Total for Others	5		9
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	6		10

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
China	8	Vietnam	7
India	7	Taiwan	6
Vietnam	5	China	6
Indonesia	5	Indonesia	2
Bangladesh	2	Bangladesh	1
Taiwan	1		
Singapore	1		
Thailand	1		
Japan	1		
Total for Others	31		22
Others not Listed			1
Grand Total	31		23